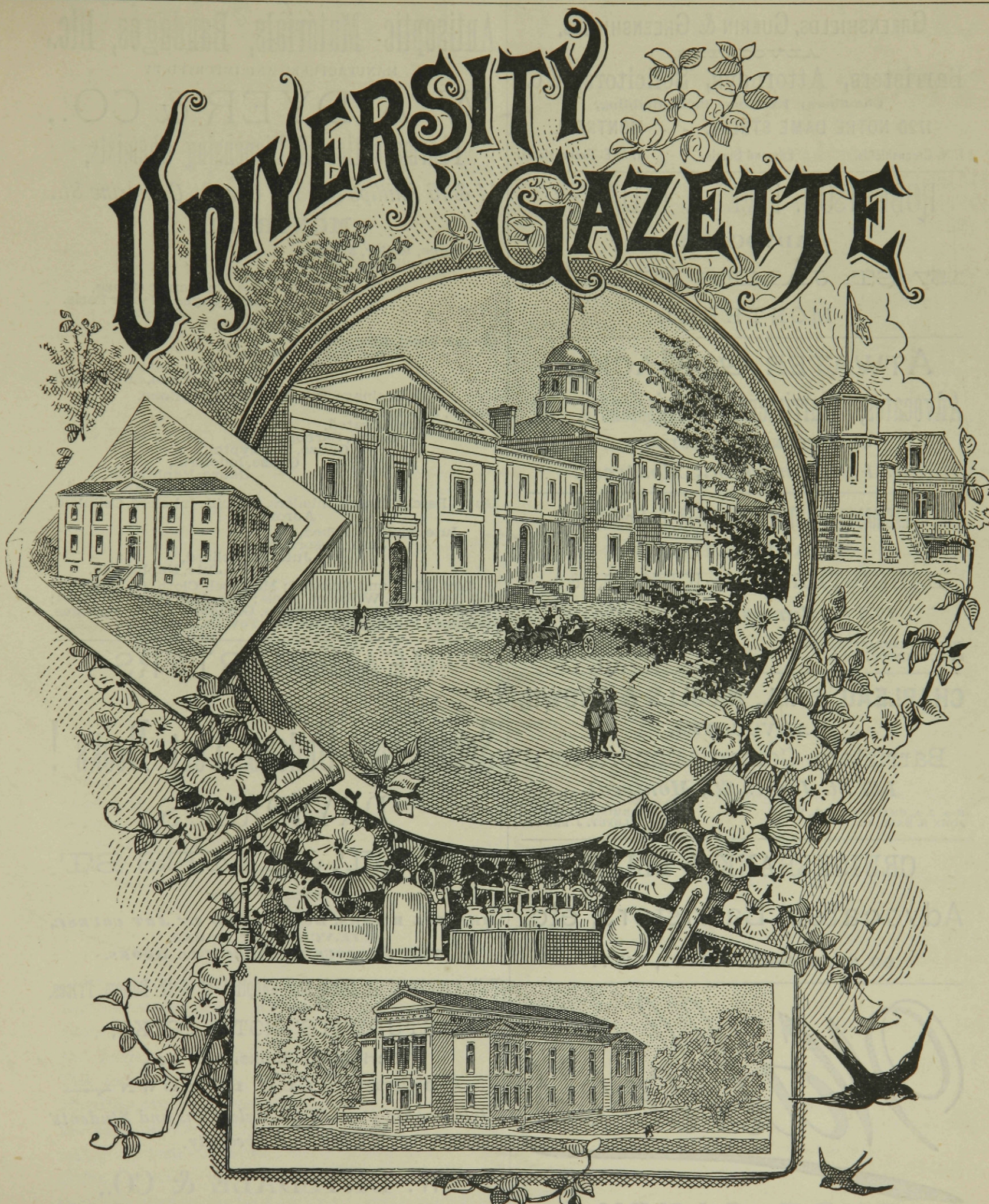


UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



1888-89

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Editorials.

THE B.A. DEGREE REJECTED.

By the overwhelming evidence in favour of the B.A. degree being accepted in lieu of the preliminary examination demanded by the Bar of this Province, the Legislative Assembly was constrained to pass a Bill for its adoption; but as the legislation of this Province cannot be entrusted entirely to that body, the Bill requires to be acted upon by the reverend and grave men who form what is known as the Legislative Council. This sage body, one of whose members, this session, brought forward a Bill—since fallen to the ground—for its entire dissolution, with that wisdom begot of dotage and irresponsibility, deemed it expedient, in the interest of the public over which

they preside, to vote down the Bill. Had the Legislative Council, as the Assembly is, been liable to be called to account for their conduct, the result must have been different. How it is possible, in the face of the petitions sent in to the committee of the Legislative Assembly at Quebec, by this and other Universities of this Province, that any sensible, not to say learned, body of men could reject such a Bill, is incomprehensible, more especially when, in addition, there was the following statement of the Professors and Lecturers in Arts in McGill, comprising, as they do, graduates of nine different Universities in Canada, Europe, and the United States:—

"We, the undersigned, professors and lecturers in the Faculty of Arts of McGill University, desire to express our surprise and regret that any doubt should be thrown on the superiority of the education required for the attainment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts to that necessary for passing the examinations required for admission to study at any of what are called the learned professions. As graduates of many different Universities in different countries, it may be deemed that our opinions on this matter should have some weight; but as additional testimony, we quote the following extract from the regulation for admission to study at the Bar of England: 'Every person not otherwise disqualified who shall have passed a public examination at any University within the British Dominions, shall be entitled to be admitted as a student without passing a preliminary examination.' Thus, much less than the requirements for the B.A. degree, suffice for the English Bar.

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J. CLARK MURRAY, LL.D., Glasgow; mental and moral philosophy.

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CHAS. E. MOYSE, B.A., London; English language and literature.

D. P. PENHALLOW, B.Sc., Boston University, U.S.; botany.

D. COUSSIRAT, bachelier es lettres et en theologie, universite de France; officier d'academie; semitic languages.

A. J. EATON, B.A., Harvard, U.S.; M.A., Ph.D., Leipzig; classics.

G. H. CHANDLER, M.A., McGill; mathematics.

P. T. LAFLEUR, M.A., McGill; English and logic.

P. TOEWS, M.A., Toronto; German language and literature."

Truly ours is a progressive age, when our Legislative coach rolls on five wheels, and the fifth continually dragging us in the mire! But as Dr. Trenholme, Dean of the Faculty of Law, declared at the annual dinner of that faculty, "these men little know the determination of the men of McGill if they conceive that they will tamely submit to the trampling of their rights," and we safely augur, that with the Hon. Mr. Lynch, as heretofore the enthusiastic supporter, the last of the B.A. Bill has not been heard, and, perchance, the rejection of that Bill this year will be the funeral note of that feeble and useless body the Legislative Council. McGill's forces are rallying to her aid from all sides, and it remains only to make one grand charge to vindicate her rights, and once and for all remove those obstacles which are to-day hindering her progress.

One word more with regard to Mr. Pagnuelo. In a letter to the editor of the *Legal News* of this city, of the 16th ult., that gentleman expressed a desire to know the opinion of Dr. J. Clark Murray in regard to the preliminary examination of the Bar. We observe his name subscribed to the statement of Professors above, but with Mr. Pagnuelo we would be highly gratified to know, specifically, what Dr. Murray's opinion is, and would likewise suggest that the two other reverend gentlemen co-examiners, both of whom are actively engaged in education, give an expression of their opinion on the relative value of a properly graded and classified training and an examination of the nature of the preliminary examination of the Bar.

THE MEDICAL QUESTION.

The medical education of women in connection with McGill University is, we believe, an accomplished fact, and we have nothing but admiration for the energy and enthusiastic persistency with which the young ladies who are concerned have set about their task, and for the Faculty and University who have so liberally offered to do everything in their power for the success of the movement. The question of the need of providing a medical education for women has been fought out long ago, and the decision all must assent to. It now resolves itself into a question of practicability, and the young ladies have decided to settle it by making it practicable in providing the funds. They are meeting with success, and the citizens of Montreal are responding to the appeal on behalf of professional education. Under these circumstances the movement cannot but succeed—the governors are in favour of it, the Principal has long ago promised assent when the demand was sufficiently

great, and we are able to state that the professors are ready and willing to provide for women as good a medical education as they now give to the men, if the means are forthcoming. The cause of medical education for women at McGill is fortunate in having for its apostles young ladies of the attainments, social standing, and personal qualities of those who are applying for admission. But there is another side to the question—the advantage that will accrue to McGill. By the increased salaries the professors will have more leisure for study, and will be obliged to devote less time to the drudgery of private practice, and it would be a great loss if ladies so clever were permitted to leave their own University. There is no American College providing a better medical course for men, and no College in existence provides so good a course for women as will be the case when McGill develops her new undertaking. It follows from this that a large accession of students will result, and add by their talents a new glory to McGill. The details of the scheme will be a matter of future arrangement, and we have full confidence that whatever will be done will be to the advantage of the University and to the profession at large.

TEXT-BOOKS OF HISTORY.

In our last issue we published some correspondence concerning a "History of England for Beginners," said to be prescribed for the Intermediate examination, but which we failed to locate in the calendar. Upon inquiry, however, we see that this session a change was made from Collier to the book in question. It is not our present intention to discuss the text-books in use at McGill. The professors, each of whom is a specialist in his own subject, are responsible for them. However, we feel constrained to state that had our correspondent examined the volume more carefully, he would probably have moderated his opinion of it.

It is a publication of 1887, by Arabella B. Buckley (Mrs. Fisher)—whose writings, scientific and otherwise, are well-known—comprising 364 pages, as well as maps and geneological and chronological tables. It is written on the modern lines of rise and development, simply though comprehensively; of the 26 chapters we noticed three only opening with personal description. The title is somewhat misleading, and the Sophomore who makes himself master of its contents will find his dignity in no way diminished.

While not strictly speaking a University book, it furnishes an excellent account of the "Essentials of British History," as prescribed for McGill's Intermediate Examination. This subject constitutes one-third

of the second year English, and is introduced as a preparation for the third and fourth years' History, which include such writers as Macaulay, Leslie, Stephens, Buckle and Freeman. The work of the second year is heavy, and the students would not have time to prepare for an examination on Greene, however desirable it might be.

DR. HOWARD.

McGill is called upon again to mourn the loss of one of one of her staunchest friends and one of her most notable sons. In the death of Dr. Howard, Dean of the Medical Faculty, there has been removed a man whose name was a tower of strength, and whose work raised the Faculty and the University to a place among the first American institutions. The loss is not a local one; the city will feel it deeply, the country at large will miss him, and the profession of Medicine will mourn one of its most notable members. He had earned the right to die, and his influence remains in the hearts and minds of the graduates in Medicine, and will be a power for the good of humanity so long as they continue their life-work. For a long time he has stood in the first rank of his profession, and was looked on as the greatest living authority in certain branches of it. For McGill his death is nothing short of a calamity, for it would be an unusual thing if his successor could unite all the qualities that have for so long made Dr. Howard remarkable amongst remarkable men. He was a persistent and zealous worker, an earnest advocate of all that is highest in Medicine, and enthusiastically devoted to the teaching of the deep truths he had himself learned. In addition to all this he had a talent for organizing and inspiring men with his own confidence and feeling. He kept by his silent power every member of the school in a true relation, and developed the feeling of forbearance and good will to such an extent, that only one idea existed amongst the members of the Faculty and between that body and the students—the advancement of the profession they had all chosen. To his son, an esteemed member of the same profession, and a well-liked teacher in the same faculty; to his family left over to mourn a deep loss, we tender on behalf of the students a real and earnest sympathy.

The question has been mooted—"Why should not the lady undergraduates, as well as the men, be obliged to pay library and gymnasium fees?" and no satisfactory answer has as yet been found. The ladies are very particular that they should stand on an equal

footing with the men in regard to study and examinations; and as we see no reason why a difference should be made in the one case, neither do we see why any should be made in the other; the Donalda students are quite as well able to pay these fees; and it is a source of revenue to the College which, though small at present, would ever increase as the classes become larger.

And while we are upon this subject, there is another thing that may as well be said. The men and women do not stand upon the same basis in regard to Matriculation. The women are allowed to enter without passing an examination in Greek, it being admissible to substitute for that language German or French. In the interest of the ladies themselves, they should see to it that they do not take advantage of the latitude which the regulations allow.

Mr. Jeffrey H. Burland, at the last meeting of Corporation, brought up the question of Sanitary Science in connection with McGill, and urged its introduction into the course. The Dean of the Faculty was asked to prepare a report on the matter, which is to be submitted in April. There can be no doubt that the report will be favourable; there is a demand for a scientific sanitation, and new fields of usefulness will be opened up to graduates. It will probably resolve itself into a question of means, for McGill is always on the alert for any improvements in its courses, and we feel sure that in this case an ample support will be forthcoming.

Contributions.

LIFE AT CORNELL.

The work of education is truly one of universal interest, and no university can afford to remain ignorant of the work done in other universities, irrespective of their locality, importance or nationality. Relying upon the progressive spirit growing ever stronger and stronger at McGill, I venture to give some few facts concerning life at Cornell University, feeling sure they will be of interest to some few, at least, of the students of my Alma Mater.

On arriving for the first time at Cornell, the stranger is, perhaps, most struck with the exceeding beauty of the situation chosen for this great University. For miles around the country is broken by gently sloping hills, enclosing between them broad and fertile valleys; indeed the scenery here reminds one forcibly of the Magog region of Canada, though the hills are not so high, and the valleys broader and more level. On one of these many hills the University is built, overlooking the quaint, pretty town of Ithaca, which nestles in the valley, and the beautiful blue waters of

Lake Cayuga winding far beyond till lost among the distant hills. The University grounds, comprising about seventy acres, are bounded to the north and south, respectively, by Fall Creek Ravine, and Cascadilla Gorge. These ravines, or gorges, are quite characteristic of this region, and the two just mentioned are very beautiful. Through them noisy brooks flow, breaking here and there into picturesque falls, and again broadening into still and glassy pools, in which are mirrored the lofty pine trees from the cliffs above.

The grounds are traversed by two main avenues, Central and East Avenues, running parallel from north to south, while a third, Sage Avenue, cuts them diagonally. At the northern extremity of the Campus stand the University buildings, six in number, ranged in the form of a quadrangle. These are handsome, large four storey buildings, two of brown stone and the remainder of grey stone, resembling our Montreal limestone. On Central Avenue, overlooking the brow of the hill, are the three buildings devoted to the work of the Arts Department, the middle one of which, called McGraw Hall, is somewhat larger than the other, and contains the Library and Museum, and has also a fine clock tower, with a beautiful chime of bells, which is played very sweetly at 8 a.m., 12 noon, and 6 p. m. daily. The other three buildings, Sibley College for Engineering, the Physical Building, and another new engineering building, almost completed, are used in the work of Science and Mechanical Arts, in which departments Cornell is especially strong, and indeed, in its equipments stands unrivalled among American Colleges. Just back of Sibley, on the margin of the ravine, are the workshops, the water power to run the machines being drawn from the falls beneath. A walk through these shops, and a visit to the Physical Building, well repay the visitor. The fine chemical and physical laboratories, with their wonderful wealth of instruments for scientific researches, and splendidly equipped Department of Electrical Engineering, and the workshops with their foundry, carpenter shops and testing rooms, attract large numbers of students from all parts; indeed, of the 1200 students now at Cornell, about two-thirds are in these departments. In the midst of this magnificent group of buildings stands the old wooden structure in which the first work of the University was carried on, and which is still preserved with a feeling of reverence for the past it represents, and still used in connection with the department of Mechanical Arts.

The remainder of Central Avenue, and the whole of East Avenue, are occupied by the houses of the professors, which show that great variety of architecture so common in most American towns. In Sage Avenue we have Sage Chapel, a pretty little brick chapel, built as a memorial to Ezra Cornell, and there every week eminent preachers are brought from all the large cities to preach to the students. Just next to it is the new Barnes Hall, a handsome building of red brick, surpassing all the others in beauty of design. This is the gift of the late Alfred S. Barnes, one of the benefactors of the University, to the University Christian Association, now a flourishing organization, through which the religious life of the University is

maintained, the work being carried on wholly by the students themselves. Going still further towards the Southern end of the Campus, just where Sage and East Avenues meet, you come upon Sage College, a large and handsome brick building surrounding three sides of a court, the fourth side being occupied by the ladies' gymnasium, and a fine conservatory, the latter open at all times to the students, and used in connection with the Botanical Courses. This building is the gift of the Hon. Henry W. Sage, and is designed for the accommodation of ladies studying here. In it a very pleasant home is provided for about a hundred students, the management being ably conducted, so that every freedom and comfort are secured. Coming up from the town, and entering the Campus from the south side, you come upon two handsome houses, belonging to the Greek Letter Fraternities, which form quite an important feature in American college life, being represented at Cornell by many societies, each having a fine club house, where many students find comfortable and even luxurious lodgings. Just next to these houses is the Armory, where the men have their gymnastic exercises, and where they prepare their tri-weekly drill, which during the fall and spring terms is compulsory upon all students of the first and second years. Besides the buildings already mentioned, there are many more in contemplation, among others a fine library building, which is already commenced, and is to surpass in grandeur all the other buildings. The Campus and many of the buildings are lighted by electric light from the Physical Department, and all the buildings used in the work of the University, as well as Sage College, are heated by steam from a central heating apparatus in Sibley College.

I have thus far tried to describe, in some measure at least, the external aspect of this great Institution, and to give some idea of the great wealth of buildings it now possesses, but I cannot hope to give any adequate conception of the beauty of the surroundings in summer, when the grounds are as beautifully kept as any city park, the lawns sloping down from Sage being dotted with brilliant flower-beds, and the avenues shaded by beautiful trees. On a fine afternoon there the Campus is alive with tennis, base-ball and foot-ball players in their bright costumes. All of these games are well maintained at Cornell, while the proximity of Lake Cayuga has made rowing a favorite sport, and this year a fund has been raised to train a crew, which, it is hoped, may win again for Cornell the championship of which in former days it was so justly proud. Thus the University, with all its busy life, has a world of its own up on these hills, shut off as it is from the town below by a steep hill almost as formidable an ascent as our own Mount Royal, the elevation here being something over three hundred and eighty feet.

Turning now to the internal equipment and working of the University, it has been said that few institutions touch at so many points the life of the nation as does Cornell, and indeed, when we look at the vast extent and variety of the work done here, we can readily believe this statement. In the scope of this article, however, I cannot do more than mention many

of the departments of work carried on here. Besides the department of Mechanical Arts already referred to, in which the University is especially strong, there is also a good department of Agriculture, the University farm, situated on the hills back of the Campus, affording ample scope for experiments in this line of work. A fine "Insectary," where the student can study the habits of the insects which create such devastation in the vegetation of the country, and a well appointed museum and conservatory add greatly to the efficiency of the Science courses. There is also a good Law School and a School of Pharmacy, but no Medical School, for the lack of hospital practice, which large cities alone can afford, makes it unwise to attempt such work here. The department of Architecture is also thoroughly equipped, and is very popular among the ladies, who find there pleasant and congenial occupation. A new experiment has been tried this year in a School of Journalism, which is doing very good work, evidence of which may be seen in college periodicals, the three principal of which are—the *Sun*, a daily news sheet; the *Era*, a weekly, both literary and newsy; and the *Magazine*, a monthly, of a purely literary character.

We may now consider more in detail the work of the Arts department, in which I am more especially interested. Three degrees are given in this department—Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, and Bachelor of Letters, the former requiring the most severe course of study, including, as it does, both Latin and Greek. In its Historical department Cornell takes the lead of all the American colleges; with such men as ex-President White and President Adams at its head, this is not surprising. Much original research has been done in this subject, and the library is enriched by many rare MSS., which it was my privilege and pleasure to have shown me during the Christmas vacation. Besides this, the historical method of study prevails in every department of work here. At the meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Alumnae Association, held here last fall, the subject under discussion was—"Patriotism: and how to foster it;" and in all the addresses of the ladies present, great stress was laid upon the study of national history as the best means of creating a national spirit. One cannot fail to be struck by the large place given to American history in this University, and one is forced to ask if Canadian patriotism does not demand some such fostering care. It was pleasing to see this subject referred to in the *McGill GAZETTE*, and McGill called upon to take the lead in this good work by founding a chair of Canadian History. I hope the suggestion may soon become an accomplished fact, and that with it a chair of Political Economy may also be founded. Here the department of Economics is thoroughly well equipped, and has been much strengthened under the able direction of Professor E. Benj. Andrews, who was this year called from Brown's University, Providence, R.I., to fill this chair. The Greek courses have also grown in efficiency under Dr. Wheeler, so that now the advantages here in this department rival those offered by older Eastern Universities, which have long made this subject a specialty. The same is pre-eminently true of

the Philosophy courses, which, under Dr. J. G. Schurman, formerly of Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, have now risen from the least popular to the most popular courses in the University. His clear exposition of his subject, and fine oratorical powers, make his lectures especially attractive, and his lecture-room is always crowded to overflowing with an appreciative audience. The whole method of work here differs from that adopted in our Canadian colleges, the German Seminary system of teaching prevailing in most of the courses. Instead of our system of lectures, from which the student takes notes, they have besides almost daily recitations, and in the more advanced courses the professor leads a discussion upon the text book studied, and the student is required to take part in it. This method is admirably adapted to bring out the originality of the student and make him think for himself, while it teaches him how to make a critical study of his text books, and gives him greater facility in expressing himself upon any subject. Essay writing forms a large part of every course in the University, even of the Mechanical courses, so that much reading is required of the student. The fine library of 97,000 volumes, which is for reference only, is open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily, and is always filled with students reading for this department of their work. To one educated under a different system these daily recitations in the less advanced courses are less satisfactory, and bring one back very forcibly to school days; however, they are quite justifiable under this system where the session is so long; time can be allowed for them, and where only term examinations are required of the student, at which a large percentage of the marks are counted from these daily recitations. In addition to all this, eminent men from other places are brought here every week to lecture in the different departments, more especially on subjects of a technical character. However, among these we have had many very popular lectures on subjects of more general interest, by Professor Gildersleeve and Professor Remson, of Johns Hopkins; Professor Bell, electrician; General Walker, president of the Institute of Technology, Boston; and Hon. Edward Atkinson, also of Boston. These lectures are much appreciated by the students, judging by the crowds that attend them.

But I must not close without mentioning specially the admirable advantages offered here for graduate study. Besides special courses prepared for graduates, all the work of the University is open to them, with no charge of tuition fees, the sole expense being for materials consumed in practical work, if the course requires it. The courses in English Literature are especially popular under Professor Carson, who, by his fine elocutionary powers and true poetic insight, opens up the great works of poetic genius, as no amount of commentary or analysis can do, and it is little wonder, therefore, that so many pass by even Harvard to study here. Graduate students are welcomed from all parts, and I trust that McGill may, in future, be yet more largely represented here, until our own Canadian colleges are in a position to offer like advantages for graduate study.

DONALDA MCFEE.

McGill News.

It is a curious fact that at the three students' meetings of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, all the papers were read by students from the one Province, and that Prince Edward Island.

FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

As the examinations are approaching, the Donalda Reading-room may be seen full, to overflowing, of embryonic B.A.'s, anxious to review old examination papers, and with note book in hand and pencil poised in air, ready to jot down hints and helps for the final "cram." The Reading-room has become a very cosy place in which to spend one's odd half-hours. A kind friend has most thoughtfully contributed to the girls' comfort by sending three sumptuous arm-chairs, which are never found empty, you may be sure. A picture of Girton College, England, presented by Mr. Bovey, occupies a prominent position on the wall among the other works of art; the writing appointments are of the choicest, and altogether the committee may be congratulated on a very successful session for the Reading-room.

There is some talk of continuing the gymnastic classes for a few weeks after the college closes. This shows considerable enthusiasm on the part of the members, and augurs well for next year.

All the societies have held their last meetings, and from now till the 25th of April the piano will be dumb and the black boards clean. Then comes the Lunch!!!

The young ladies who sent in their petition to the Medical Faculty, although discouraged by its cold reception, determined to leave no stone unturned to gain their point. Pressing several sympathizing friends into their service, they held a solemn conclave, and resolved that, since money was required, they themselves would raise it by subscriptions. Having obtained the Principal's sanction, they went to work. They visited the governors and professors, told them of the necessity that McGill's Medical Course should be open to women, and urged that they would use their influence to bring this about. In the East Wing a Cyclostyle was employed in turning out letters to be sent to the leading women in Montreal, telling them of the movement, and asking for their co-operation; and a petition was framed and sent in, begging McGill's acceptance of an endowment for the medical education of women.

The results, so far, have been most satisfactory. The governors were very encouraging, proffering advice and promising support, and have shown their approval of the scheme by voting unanimously in favour of the petition. This petition must also pass before the Corporation and the Medical Faculty, but as the doctors have, one and all, agreed to support it, there is little danger of its being refused. But, acting on the advice of one of the governors, the ladies will, for the present, confine their efforts to organization. A committee will be formed, with influential ladies for presi-

dent and secretary, and preparations made for a large public meeting, to be held near Easter. In the meantime the scheme will be thoroughly ventilated through the press.

There is no doubt but that the endowment will be forthcoming. The movement is a popular one, and is backed by men of money and position.

The closing exercises of the Veterinary Medical School were held 28th March, when addresses were delivered by Sir Wm. Dawson, Hon. Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Gadsen, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. J. N. Perrault, Brydon and the Principal, Dr. McEachran. The Valedictory was read by Mr. Skaife, and it was short and sensible. Dr. Mills and Professor Penhallow also spoke to the students.

The following is the graduating class:—

Messrs. Austin, Darling, Dillon, Goddard, Harris, McCurdy, McWhinnie, Mylne, Parker, Simpson, Skaife and Wieland.

The following students have passed in the different subjects as follows:

Botany—Simpson, Sturrock, Willyoung, St. Louis, Watson, Scott, Townsend, Cannon, Comstock, Gorham, Higginson, Joel, McCrank, Macaulay, T. B. McDonald, D. M. McDonald, Scanlan.

Histology.—Messrs. Hayman, Ramsay, Cannon, St. Louis, Macaulay, Watson, Gorham, Joel, Mylne, Miller, D. McDonald, McCrank, T. C. Simpson, J. F. Scott.

Materia medica—Messrs. York, Scott, Walsh, Willyoung, Scanlan, Darling, McGlue, Goddard, Joel, Hayman, Barton, Baker and Crossman.

Physiology—Messrs. Walsh, Scott, McGlue, York, Willyoung, Crossman, Mylne, Scanlan, Darling, A. Joel.

Chemistry—J. F. Scott, R. N. Walsh, H. Scanlan, M. Hayman, A. Darling, J. McGlue, A. M. York, L. E. Willyoung.

Anatomy—Messrs. Simpson, McWhinnie, Harris, Parker, Wieland, Skaife, McCurdy, Austin, Goddard, Darling, Dillon, Mylne.

Cattle pathology—Messrs. Wieland, McWhinnie, Simpson, Harris, Parker, McCurdy, Dillon, Darling, Mylne, Austin, Skaife.

Practice of medicine and surgery—Messrs. Harris, Wieland, McWhinnie, Simpson and Darling (equal), Parker, Austin, Skaife, Goddard, McCurdy, Mylne, Dillon.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following prizes were awarded:—

Silver medal, the gift of the Council of Agriculture, for the highest number of marks in all subjects of the three years, won by Mr. Robert Darling.

Practice of medicine and surgery—1st prize, J. G. Harris; 2nd prize, E. J. Wieland.

Cattle pathology—1st prize, E. J. Wieland; 2nd prize, H. McWhinnie.

Anatomy—1st prize, Wm. M. Simpson; 2nd prize, H. McWhinnie.

Special prize, given by Prof. T. Wesley Mills, for his efforts in connection with the study of comparative psychology, to J. M. Parker.

For best oral examination, prize given by Prof. J. A. Couture to H. McWhinnie.

JUNIORS.

Physiology—1st prize, R. N. Walsh; 2nd prize, J. F. Scott.

Chemistry—1st prize, J. F. Scott; 2nd prize, M. Hayman.

Materia medica—1st prize, A. M. York and J. F. Scott, equal; 2nd prize, R. N. Walsh.

Anatomy—Junior prize, A. M. York.

Dr. Howard, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, died at 7.45 on Thursday morning, 28th March.

Dr. Howard was born in Montreal on the 12th of January, 1823, and studied Medicine in McGill University, Great Britain, and France. In 1849 he returned from Europe, and commenced the general practice of medicine. In 1880 he gave up the practice of surgery, and limited his duties to those of the pure physician. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in McGill, and in 1860, upon the death of Dr. Holmes, succeeded to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. About three years ago the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, was conferred upon him by the University, in which he had been a professor for thirty-four years. He had been Dean of the Faculty for six years, and in that position his zeal for the interests of the College earned for him the admiration of his colleagues. In the course of his career, Dr. Howard was President of the Canada Medical Association, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, Vice-President of the Association of American Physicians. In 1887, on the occasion of the centennial of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, he was made Fellow of that body. For twenty-two years he was one of the attending physicians and surgeons of the Montreal General Hospital, and was the secretary of that institution for thirty-three years. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Medical Council of his native Province, and endeavoured for years, but without success, to bring about a General Medical Council for the Dominion of Canada. As an author, Dr. Howard contributed largely to medical literature. He has written upon pneumonia, phthisis, heart disease, and anæmia, and his works upon these subjects made him a recognized authority in the profession; and in 1885 he contributed a series of articles, in Pepper's *System of Medicine*, on Rheumatism and Allied Subjects, which were considered to have great medical value. Dr. Howard was twice married—in 1855, to Mary Frances Chipman, daughter of the late Judge Chipman, of Halifax, N.S.; and afterwards to Emily, daughter of the late Thomas Severs, of London. His family which remain numbers four.

His funeral took place on Saturday at two o'clock, when the whole University, and nearly every representative citizen of Montreal, were present to do honour to the name and memory of the great physician.

MEETING OF CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation of McGill University was held on Friday afternoon. The following appointments by the Board of Governors were reported for the session 1889-'90:—

P. Toews, M.A., Lecturer in German Language and Literature; Jas. Naismith, B.A., Instructor in Gymnastics; Miss Barnjum, Instructress in Gymnastics for Women in Donalda Course.

The Principal having officially announced the death of the late Dr. R. P. Howard, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, it was moved by Mr. J. H. R. Molson, and seconded by Hon. Judge Church:—

“On the occasion of the recent removal by death of Robert Palmer Howard, M.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in this University, the members of this Corporation desire to place on record their high estimation of the eminent qualities of mind and heart of their deceased colleague, and their sense of the value of his services to the University, and more especially to the Faculty of Medicine, as Professor and official head of the Faculty, as well as their sorrow in parting from one so loved and respected. That a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mrs. Howard and to Dr. R. J. B. Howard, with the expression of the sincere sympathy of the members of the Corporation.”

A petition for medical education for women was submitted, along with a resolution of the Board of Governors, and by request of the ladies interested, was referred to next meeting. Amended regulations and by-laws of the Normal School Committee were presented to Corporation. An application from the Stanstead Wesleyan College, for affiliation as a college of the second class, was laid before the Corporation, and ordered to be sent to faculties for their representation thereon. The following report of Wickstead medals was read:—

Fourth Year.—R. T. McKenzie, gold medal.

Second Year.—Wm. Oliver, silver medal; A. A. Cole, bronze medal.

Honourable Mention.—J. T. White and J. Tees.

A suggestion was made that a docket of business coming up at meeting of Corporation be sent along with notice of meeting. This was agreed to. The Dean of Faculty of Applied Science was requested to report at the next meeting on the means for establishing a course of sanitary engineering.

MEDICAL CONVOCATION.

The Convocation for conferring degrees in Medicine took place on Monday, 1st April, having been postponed till that day on account of the death of the Dean. There was an air of depression and gloom over the proceedings, and the duties incident to the day were discharged with an unusual decorum. The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. MacDonald, and the reply was made by Dr. Mills. Following are the results of the Examinations:—

GRADUATING CLASS.

Aylen, W. W., Aylmer, Que.; Booth, J. S., Montreal, Que.; Brown, G. A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Campbell, G. G., Truro, N.S.; Creasor, J. A., Owen Sound, Ont.; Delaney, W. J., Peterboro', Ont.; England, W. S., Dunham, Que.; Esson, F. G., Halifax, N.S.; Garrow, A. E., Ottawa, Ont.; Gemmill, E. W., Almonte, Ont.; Holmes, A. D., Chatham, Ont.; Hopkins, F. A., Cookshire, Que.; Hubert, P. J., Harbor Breton, Nfld.; Irwin, W. T., Pembroke, Ont.; Kerr, N., Holyrood, Ont.; Low, D., Palmerston, Ont.; Martin, J. M., Brown's Creek, P.E.I.; Matheson, C. S., Harrington, P.E.I.; Moorehouse, O. E., Gibson, N.B.; Mowat, M. M., Williamstown, Ont.; Muirhead, D. A., Carleton Place, Ont.; Murray, D.D., Black Meadows, N.S.; McCurdy, T., Ormstown, Que.; McDonald, A., Iroquois, Ont.; McDonald, H. N., Loggan, Ont.; McDonald, G., Renfrew, Ont.; McDonald, P. A., Alexandria, Ont.; McEwan, H., Carleton Place, Ont.; McIntosh, D. H., Carleton

Place, Ont.; McKercher, H., Stittsville, Ont.; McKinnon, P. N., Lockport, N.S.; McLellan, A. A., Indian River, P.E.I.; Philip, W. S., Montreal, Que.; Shanks, A. I., Huntingdon, Que.; Vipond, A. E., Montreal, Que.; Wheeler, C. L., Montreal, Que.; Whyte, J. J., Lancaster, Ont.; Wylde, C. F., Halifax, N.S.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

The following gentlemen, fifty-one in number, have passed their primary examination:—

W. W. Alexander, C. A. Ault, A. H. Beers, R. Bennie, J. S. Booth, R. A. Bowie, W. A. Brown, J. Busby, B. H. Calkin, J. C. Clemesha, Alex. Dewar, W. A. Farwell, R. W. Fletcher, R. J. Gibson, A. S. Gorrell, E. A. Grafton, T. J. Greene, W. F. Hamilton, N. M. Harris, J. D. Harrison, W. H. Hattie, John Hayes, P. T. Hubert, Antonio Internoscia, W. E. Jenkins, E. J. Keir, C. D. Kelly, H. D. Kemp, V. L. Lambert, W. T. Lovering, A. I. Mader, M. M. Martin, W. S. Morrow, E. A. Mulligan, A. A. McCrimmon, J. H. McMillan, J. C. McGuire, C. O'Connor, A. J. Oliver, G. H. Parke, E. A. Robertson, T. F. Robertson, C. F. Smith, A. J. Sparling, J. R. Speir, W. Troy, A. Tunstall, R. E. Web, H. M. Williamson, W. P. Williamson, E. H. Woodruff.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The following have passed in physiology:—

C. M. Carlaw, J. Clark, Fulton, D. B. Holden, M. J. Moore, J. Neill, E. A. McCann, T. H. Smith, A. G. Smith, N. M. Watson.

CHEMISTRY.

The following have passed in chemistry:—

C. M. Carlaw, J. Clarke, C. Martin, J. Neill, T. H. Smith, A. G. Smith, J. A. Fulton.

ANATOMY.

The following have passed in anatomy:—

J. Clark, N. M. Watson.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The following have passed in practical chemistry:—

C. M. Carlaw, D. B. Holden, H. V. Kent, J. W. Moore, F. McEwen, J. Neill, T. H. Smith, A. G. Smith, N. M. Watson.

PATHOLOGY.

The following have passed in Pathology:—

C. A. Ault, G. A. Addy, A. H. Beers, E. I. Broderick, E. J. Bowes, C. P. Bisset, Burritt, J. W. Clark, A. J. Connolley, F. G. Corbin, A. H. Coleman, J. H. Ellis, D. J. Evans, A. S. Gorrell, John Hayes, A. E. McKechnie, M. W. Murray, Morris, McKinnon, M. S. McDonald, E. E. Mulligan, H. D. McManus, F. McGowan, C. T. Noble, McKay, O. J. Oliver, C. O'Connor, H. M. Patton, N. M. Harris, Joseph Hayes, H. D. Hamilton, W. E. Inksetter, C. P. Jento, W. E. Jenkins, H. V. Kent, D. N. Kee, Irwin, G. L. Liddell, A. A. Lewin, A. G. Morphy, N. McKee, A. C. McLellan.

MATERIA MEDICA.

The following have passed in materia medica:—

C. A. Ault, G. A. B. Addy, C. P. Bissett, A. H. Beers, R. A. Berwick, E. J. Broderick, E. J. Bowes, C. H. Burritt, J. W. Clark, A. H. Coleman, A. J. Connolley, P. J. Clune, T. B. Curtis, F. G. Corbin, D. J. Evans, T. H. Ellis, A. S. Gorrell, H. D. Hamilton, John Hayes, Joseph Hayes, N. M. Harris, W. E. Inksetter, W. E. Jenkins, C. P. Jento, D. N. Kee, H. V. Kent, G. L. Liddell, A. A. Lewin, E. A. Mulligan, A. G. Murphy, M. W. Murray, M. S. McDonald, A. C. McLellan, F. McEwen, G. L. McKee, O. Morris, H. D. McManus, A. E. McKechnie, C. T. Noble, C. O'Connor, O. J. Oliver, H. M. Patton, H. R. Ross, James Ross, J. T. Reid, W. Robertson, W. D. Smith, W. J. Telfer, F. E. Thompson, D. D. White, H. M. Williamson, W. A. Wilson, F. S. Yorston, P. Bissett, A. H. Beers, R. A. Berwick, E. J. Broderick, E.

J. Bowes, J. W. Clark, A. H. Coleman, A. J. Connolley, P. J. Clune, J. B. Curtis, F. G. Corbin, D. J. Evans, J. H. Ellis, A. S. Gorrell, H. D. Hamilton, John Hayes, Joseph Hayes, Wm. Harris, W. E. Inksetter, W. E. Jenkins, C. P. Jento, D. N. Kee, H. V. Kent, G. L. Liddell, A. A. Lewin, E. A. Mulligan, A. G. Murphy, M. W. Murray, M. S. MacDonald, A. C. McLellan, F. McEwen, F. S. Yorston, H. D. McManus, A. E. McKechnie, C. T. Noble, C. O'Connor, O. J. Oliver, H. M. Patton, H. R. Ross, James Ross, J. T. Reid, W. Robertson, W. D. Smith, W. J. Telfer, E. E. Thompson, D. E. White, H. M. Williamson, W. A. Wilson.

The Holmes gold medal was awarded to A. E. Garrow.

The final prize was awarded to H. McKercher. The Sutherland gold medal was awarded to J. C. Clemesha.

The total number of students enregistered in medical faculty during the past session was 233, of whom there were, from:—

Ontario.....	106
Quebec.....	57
New Brunswick.....	19
Nova Scotia.....	23
United States.....	10
P. E. Island.....	10
Newfoundland.....	2
Manitoba.....	4
British Columbia.....	1
West Indies.....	1

Societies.

THEO DORA SOCIETY.

The Society met as usual, on Tuesday, March 12th. Miss Abbott read an essay on the "Religions of India." Readings were given by Miss Radford and Miss Lyman, consisting, in the latter case, of selections bearing upon the position and the life of women in India at the present day, which were taken from the writings of the Rev. Wm. Butler.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The last regular meeting of this Society was held Thursday, 21st. An interesting debate on "The Painters of the Renaissance, *versus*, Modern Painters," was opened on the affirmative by Miss Kennedy. The negative side was led by Miss Monk, who was answered by Miss Radford, in an impressive speech. The second speaker on the negative was Miss Lyman. Miss Kennedy closed the debate by reading some admirable quotations from Ruskin. The affirmative won the vote, after which Miss Finley gave a short but instructive criticism. Miss McNaughton followed with a remarkably fine essay on "The Philosophy of the Renaissance," with especial reference to Bacon and Luther. After a few parting words from the retiring President, the Glee Club brought the meeting to a close with a few choice selections.

"No, ma'am," said the tramp, gratefully, as he shouldered his bundle and prepared to start on again, "I don't keer fur nothin' more to eat, thank you, but I'll be obleeged if you'll give me two or three o' them there biscuits. I don't carry no weppins, and they've got a savage dog at that next house."

[FOR "THE GAZETTE."]

Poetry.

Each human heart hath in itself the germ
of the sublime,
And human feet may scale the height
that saints and angels climb;
Earth's victor host may count her braves
amid the rank and file,
And humblest souls reflect the most
God's sunshine and His smile.

Unconscious heroes that we meet along our
daily path,
Shall yet bring home their full ripe sheaves
for Heav'n's great after-math;
The world is full of souls supreme, mute
conquerors of fate,
Of whom we know not, nor shall know,
till the great Ultimate.

EROL GERVAISE.

Personals.

Dr. Osler has been in town in connection with the sickness of Dr. Howard.

W. I. Bradley, M.D., '88, might be seen a few days ago in the old haunts around McGill.

Miss Alice Murray, B.A., '88, is an efficient member of the teaching staff of the Trafalgar Institute.

J. W. McOuat, B.A., '86, Principal of the Lachute Academy, spent a day in town lately. His looks do not betray his double charge.

Peers Davidson, '90, one of the directors of THE GAZETTE, is investigating the conditions of existence in the Southern States and Mexico.

Mr. Jeffrey H. Burland, B.Ap.Sc., has returned from his winter's trip in Europe, with fresh ideas on college subjects, in which he has always taken so firm an interest.

The essayists at the last two meetings of the Society of Canadian Literature were McGill graduates: Mr. J. Fraser Torrance, on "Judge Haliburton," and Mr. Leigh R. Gregor, on "Louis Frechette."

Edward E. Braithwaite, Arts, '86, and Andrew P. Solandt, Arts, '87, are studying theology in Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio. To hear from Solandt is like a gleam from the old days, when deep discussions convulsed the management of THE GAZETTE.

Exchanges.

The *Manitoba College Journal* is a good criterion of the progress Western education is making, but there are more than student hands apparent in its management and writings—a thing not bad in itself, if the management is of the right kind and the writing on proper subjects. Its editorials are too homiletical, and the contributions, which make up the bulk of the last number, are upon the widest possible range of subjects.

The *Owl*, published by the students of the Ottawa College, is always creditable, and in the late numbers

there is a marked moderation of tone in the discussion of those semi-religious questions of which it is so fond. There is also a large college element, and its lighter attempts are rarely objectionable to individuals, and always graceful. It keeps itself well informed on current events, and is altogether a dignified and capable paper.

The *Queen's College Journal*, for a University paper, is the most theological of our exchanges. In the last number, with the exception of one paragraph, the main editorial department deals exclusively with religious questions. So much so, that there is a danger of developing the paper away from the life it is meant to reflect. Nor in the associate editorial is there any indication that the paper is published by and for the students of Queen's College.

The last number of the *Presbyterian College Journal* is strong in its contributed articles, as all the numbers are, but the editorials indicate a hastiness in preparation that the pressure of examinations will go far to excuse.

We have also received *The Atlantis*, *The Sunbeam*, published by the ladies of Ontario College, Whitby, and *The Almafilian*.

In a magazine like the *Acadia Athenæum*, whose very paper is the pink of perfection, we are compelled to see everything, whether we will or no, through roseate glasses, and are in danger of forgetting our character of critic in the æsthetic gratification of its pages. Its excellencies, however, are marred by some defects. Its editorials can hardly be characterized by that purity of tone which should distinguish every college paper, and even its most matter-of-fact reports must be highly coloured. The *Athenæum* touches on two facts in connection with college life—the one rare, the other remarkable, and both true. The first is excessive study, and the second, the fact that the great majority of students are of modest means, and frequently self-supported.

The *Varsity*, in its goodness, might be a cause of jealousy to its less pretentious contemporaries, if it were not for the favourable circumstances in which it is placed. In a late number it deals with the Matriculation question, and says:—

"Some time ago the *Varsity* advocated the abolition of the present First Year Course as laid down in the University Curriculum on the ground that it contained too much of 'purely elementary work in many branches.' As we then pointed out:—'A large proportion of this (First Year) appears to us unnecessary, at least so far as the University is concerned. It should be done in the Secondary Schools.' And again: 'The work is not really University work at all; and also, that it would be done much more thoroughly and with better results in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, whose very existence pre-supposes the prosecution of such comparatively advanced studies.' In regard to the elementary work prescribed in the Curriculum our position was this: That its retention was *prima facie* evidence that it was regarded by the University authorities at least as having been indifferently taught in the High Schools and Institutes, and therefore had to be taught all over again in the University. This position we again unhesitatingly assume."

Our School Times is an honest effort to do something in the way of college journalism—creditabile though elementary.

The *Educational Monthly* has an abundance of material of use to teachers, but it appeals to a wider constituency than that profession. A recent number contains a full synopsis of Sir William Dawson's speech before the Inter-provincial Convention of teachers, held at St. John, N.R.

The *King's College Record* is more than a college paper; it has a good literary flavour, in which are notable Canadian elements, and it seems to have caught something of the spirit of the poet professor of Kings. Its biographical sketches and illustrations are a valuable contribution to the understanding of literature as it is in Canada.

The *Dominion Illustrated* we count a credit to Canadian journalism, and an important factor in developing a healthy national life. To neglect to read it is an offence against one's mental advancement—to fail to support it is a sin against Canadian literature. It appeals especially to students, and we hope the graduates and undergraduates of our University will be discerning enough to appreciate the good work this literary and artistic journal is doing. In every case it gives the preference to Canadian subjects, and the treatment of them is typical without being local. Through this medium Canadian writers, if they are fortunate enough to gain access to its columns, will find a ready means of putting themselves in communion with those working along similar lines, and in any case the literary judgments of the editors, they may look upon as trustworthy and reliable indications of the value of their work.

Cuttings.

LAST WORDS.

Byron—I must sleep now.

Sir Walter Raleigh—It matters little how the head lieth.

Chancellor Thurlow—I'm shot, if I don't believe I'm dying.

Haydn—God preserve the emperor.

Goethe—Let the light enter.

Queen Elizabeth—All my possessions for a moment of time.

Cardinal Beaufort—What! is there no bribing death?

Mme. de Stael—I have loved God, my father, and liberty.

Tasso—Into Thy hands, O Lord.

Anne Boleyn—It is small, very small, indeed, (clasping her neck).

Sir Thomas More—I pray you, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself (ascending the scaffold).

Sir Walter Scott—I feel as if I were to be myself again.

Thomas Jefferson—I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country.

Washington—It is well.

Adams—Independence for ever.

Taylor—I have endeavoured to do my duty.

Frederick V. of Denmark—There is not a drop of blood on my hands.

Mozart—You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight.

Franklin—A dying man can do nothing easy.

Mirabeau—Let me die to the sounds of delicious music.

Dr. Adam—It grows dark, boys; you may go.

Dr. Johnson—God bless you, my dear.

John Knox—Now it is come.

Hood—Dying, dying.

Humboldt—How grand these rays; they seem to beckon earth to heaven. (The sun was shining brilliantly into the room in which he was lying).

CONVERSATION.

A human foot has never yet ascended the Jungfrau nor the Finsteraarhorn.

The summit of the Alps—a perfect chain of steep rocks—the depths of the heart of the mountains.

Above the mountains a pale-green heaven, still and clear. Hard, severe frost; firm, glittering snow; from under the snow protrude gloomy, ice-incrusted weather-beaten twigs.

Two Colossi, two giants, rise on either side of the horizon: the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn. And the Jungfrau asks her neighbour—"What is the news? Thou canst gaze around more easily than I; what is happening there below?"

A thousand years elapse—a minute. And Finsteraarhorn thunders in reply—"Impenetrable clouds veil the earth—wait!"

Another thousand years elapse—a minute.

"What now?" asks the Jungfrau.

"Now I can see: there below everything is unchanged, confused, and small. Blue water, black forests, masses of gray, piled-up, towering stone. And all around those little beetles still swarm; you know them, those with two legs; who, hitherto, have never been able to sully my summit nor thine."

"Mankind?"

"Yes, mankind."

A thousand years elapse once more—a minute.

"And what now?" asks the Jungfrau.

"It appears to me as if a few of these beetles had become visible," thunders Finsteraarhorn; "it has grown clearer there below; the waters are diminished, the forests less dense!"

And yet another thousand years go by—a minute.

"What seest thou now?" asks the Jungfrau.

"Around us, close at hand, it seems to grow clearer," replies Finsteraarhorn; "but there, in the distance, there are still specks in the valleys, something still stirs there."

"And now!" asks the Jungfrau, after another thousand years—a minute.

"Now it is good," answers Finsteraarhorn; "it is pure everywhere; perfectly white, wherever one looks. Our snow is everywhere, spotless snow and ice. All is frozen. Now it is good and quiet."

"Yes, now it is good!" assents the Jungfrau. "And now thou hast chattered sufficiently, old one. Let us now sleep a little."

"Yes, it is time."

So they sleep, those giant mountains; and the clear, green heaven slumbers above the everlastingly silent earth.

IVAN TURGENIEF.

Between the Lectures.

The best known lady killer lives in Whitechapel.

The one bright spot in the gambler's life is the ace.

The worst form of writer's cramp is being cramped for funds.

"Samson" is a most popular oratorio—it always brings down the house.

Don't allude to the dollar that keeps lent. It is an old joke and is little used nowadays.

The railway sandwich is an instance where they never succeed in making both ends meet.

It is rumored that Postmaster Wanamaker is anxious to have a picture of John Calvin placed upon the two-cent stamp.

Obituary notice in a Louisville, (Ky.) paper: "Thus doth old time still swing its lusty scythe, and thus shall it ever be till time is no mower."

When a strand of feminine hair gets entangled in a masculine scarf-pin it does not require a very heavy step in an adjoining room to make two hearts beat as twenty.

Young lady in one of our city schools studying "Outline Study of Man:" "Oh, dear, this theme is just delightful!" Classmate: "And so practical, you see."

Mrs. Morbid—I have called, sir, to offer some words of sympathy to the unfortunate wife-murderer in cell 100!

Prison official—Take a chair, madam. As soon as a new block of six is made up, we will dismiss the ladies who are calling on him now. Our corridors are very narrow, you know."

During President Grant's term of office a picture was exhibited in the Gallery of Design, at New York, bearing the title, "Companions of Ulysses," and representing the enchanted creatures feeding at a trough. A gentleman, of rustic tendencies, was visiting the collection, and when he came to the painting he exclaimed—"Well, if that a'int the best political hit ever I seen."

College World.

Michigan University has established a course in the art of writing plays for the stage.

His Holiness, Leo XIII, has canonically erected Ottawa College into a Catholic University.

At Strasbourg a German newspaper of the year 1609 has been found, which is the oldest German paper known.

The *Mail and Express* of February 13th, contained the first part of a directory of American Colleges and College papers.

The question of female physicians has been settled in Russia in the affirmative, with the stipulation that ladies shall only attend on adults of their own sex and on children of both sexes.

A library is to be established in Paris, in which only books and writings by women are to be admitted. "Carmen Sylva," the poetry writing queen of Roumania, has accepted the presidency of the library.

Mlle. Marguerite Gidel, the daughter of the Principal of the Henri IV. College, has just passed her examination as Bachelor of Art at the Paris Faculty of Letters. The young lady is only sixteen years of age.

J. Edward Pfeiffer, who lately died in London, left nearly half a million dollars to his wife, Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, the English poetess, to be used for the advancement of women. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer have been much interested both in the collegiate education of girls and in woman suffrage.

Every recipient of a scholarship at Amherst College must sign a document saying that he has not entered a billiard room, except in the college gymnasium, during the term, nor used tobacco, nor drunk liquor as a beverage, nor paid any money as tuition for dancing, and must also send in a signed account of his expenses for the year.

Professor Shaler, of Harvard College, who has given much thought to a scheme for providing the necessities of college at the lowest possible price, has, with some other instructors, organized the "Economic Club," which will provide board for \$3.50 a week, and text books and other things at low prices. About one hundred students have decided to go into the scheme.

Of the growing colleges in the States, Colorado College deserves mention. Young men and women can there build up their constitutions while acquiring a goodly store of knowledge. The regular classical course does not vary essentially from that of Amherst or Yale, and graduates are admitted to the Society of Collegiate Alumni. The college is co-educational, and last year the highest standard of scholarship was attained by a young girl.

At Hanover College a week ago the freshmen classes in both classical and scientific departments absented themselves from the Greek and German recitations and were notified by the faculty that their action, if

not apologized for, would lead to suspension. The freshmen unanimously decided not to apologize. At a joint fraternity meeting later it was decided that in event of the suspension of the freshmen the fraternity men in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes, numbering sixty men, would leave. The literary societies, numbering sixty-four, also decided to do likewise, and thus the matter stands.

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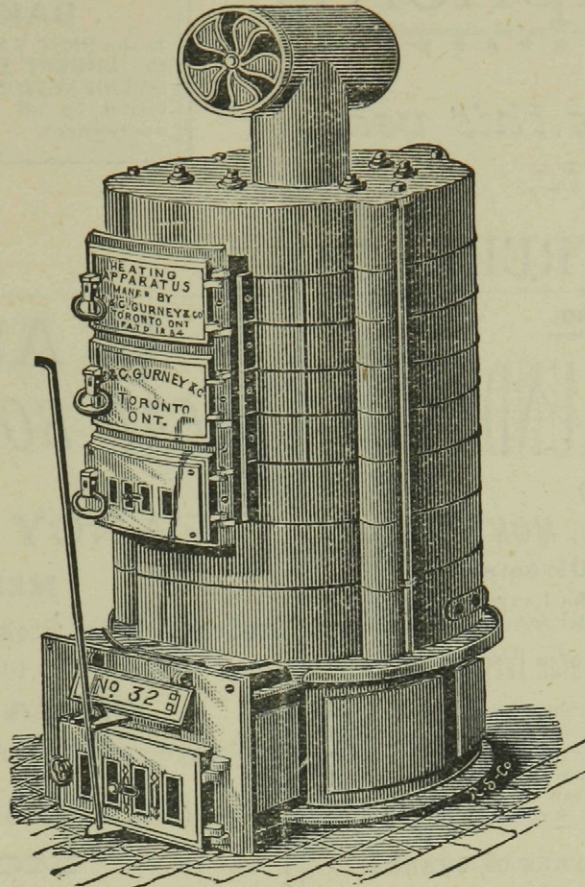
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